

On the taxonomy of *Platylabops famelicus* (BERTHOUMIEU, 1903)

(Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ichneumoninae, Ichneumonini)

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Abstract

Platylabops famelicus (BERTHOUMIEU, 1903) is redescribed and compared with the most closely related species *Platylabops alpinus* HEINRICH, 1952.

BERTHOUMIEU (1903) based the description of this species on a male in the ANTIGA Collection and included it in the group *oscillator* WESMAEL, 1845 of the genus *Ichneumon* LINNAEUS, 1758, stating that it is easily confused with *Coelichneumon castaneiventris* (GRAVENHORST, 1829). At present, *oscillator* Wesmael is regarded as a valid species in the genus *Eupalamus* WESMAEL, 1845.

The next and only mention of *P. famelicus* (BERTHOUMIEU) until now, by CEBALLOS (1924), was a translation into Spanish of the original French description. CEBALLOS also transferred the species to *Cratichneumon* THOMSON, 1893. *Cratichneumon* was treated as a subgenus of *Pterocormus* FÖRSTER, 1850. The genus *Eupalamus* WESMAEL was also separated for the first time, and this author described a few characters of the female.

BERTHOUMIEU's species belongs to the genus *Platylabops* HEINRICH, 1950 because of the length of the thyridia, convexity of the clypeus, aspect of the postpetiolus and the aspect of the basal part of tergite 2.

Platylabops famelicus (BERTHOUMIEU) is closely related to *Platylabops alpinus* HEINRICH, 1952. Their differences are indicated below. For the recognition of both species, the key by RASNITSYN (1981) should be followed as it is the most recent.

The microphotographs were obtained without gold coating the specimens using a Hitachi S-2500. Acceleration voltage was 5 KV.

Platylabops famelicus (BERTHOUMIEU, 1903)

Ichneumon famelicus BERTHOUMIEU, 1903. Échange, 19: 148. Lectotypus ♂.

Pterocormus (Cratichneumon) famelicus CEBALLOS, 1924. Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madrid. Ser. Zool., 50: 184-185. ♂♀.

Distribution in Palearctics: Peninsular Spain.

Distribution in Peninsular Spain: Barcelona, Valencia.

Material examined:

Platylabops famelicus (BERTHOUMIEU). - El Saler (Valencia), 6-13/4/1992, 1♀, Luna leg., collected with white Malaise trap, DBAUV; Montalegre (Cataluña), 12-5-1896, 1♂, c.f. *fugitivus* det. by Berthoumieu, MZB; Vallvidrera (Barcelona), 27-4-1890, 1♂ (Lectotypus), Antiga col., *Ich. famelicus* Bert. det., MNHN; Vallvidrera (Barcelona), 14-4-1897, 2♂♂, Cabrera col., *Amblyteles castanopygus* Steph. det., MNCN; Vallvidrera (Barcelona), 12-5-1901, 1♂, Bofill col., Bofill leg., *Coelichneumon castaneiventris* Grav. det. by Codina, MZB; Vallvidrera (Barcelona), 27-4-1902, 1♂, 1♀, Bofill col., *Ichneumon famelicus* Bertoumieu det., *Eupalamus famelicus* Berth. det. by Codina, MZB.

Platylabops alpinus HEINRICH. - Allgäu (Germany), 1000 m, 27-7-1949, 1♀ (Holotypus), Heinrich col., ZSM; Steiermark (Austria), 760 m, 1950, 1♂ (Allotypus), ex. *Phibodapteryx calligraphata*, Heinrich col., ZSM.

DBAUV	Departament de Biologia Animal, Universitat de València, Valencia (Spain).
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid (Spain).
MZB	Museu de Zoologia, Barcelona (Spain).
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France).
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (Germany).

Redescription of female

(Figs. 1, 3)

♀: Head black; frontal orbitae narrowly white. Antennae dorsally black, ventrally reddish on the distal third, with white dorsal ring on 7-12 segments.

Thorax black. Basic color of legs black; all femora red on the basal part, the fore and middle femora ventrally white on the frontal part; tibiae reddish-brown except the distal third, fore tibiae white on the frontal part; tarsi blackish-brown. Wings hyaline; pterostigma blackish-brown.

Gaster red; tergites 6-7 brown on the distal half.

Body shining, densely and strongly pitted.

Antennae with 40 segments, flagellum long and weakly flattened on the ventral part starting from the white ring.

Prescutellar carinae reach at most half the scutellum. Sternaulus reaches almost the half length of mesopleuron. Carinae of propodeum not strongly marked; area superomedia semicircular.

Fields of postpetiolus weakly marked; middle field sharply and densely striped longitudinally. Gastrocoeli hardly marked. Basal part of tergite 2 microstructured.

Length: 9 mm.

This female differs from the female (Holotypus) of *Platylabops alpinus* HEINRICH (Figs. 2, 4) as follows:

P. famelicus (BERTH.)

Vertex without white spots
Hind femora blackish
Tergite 1 predominantly red
Clypeus truncated, laterally flattened
Scutellum with few pits
Prescutellar carinae reach at most half of scutellum
Area superomedia subhexagonal
Postpetiolus laterally curved
Middle field of postpetiolus sharply striped
Basal part of tergite 2 microstructured

P. alpinus HEINRICH

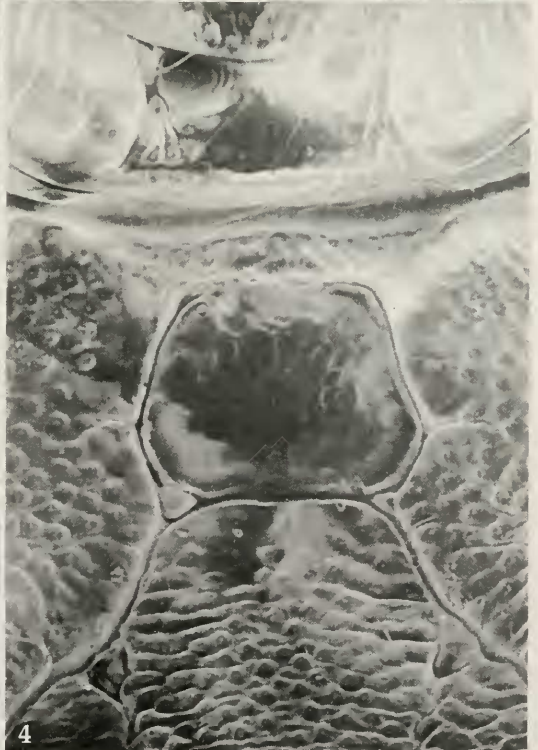
Vertex with 2 white spots
Hind femora red
Tergite 1 predominantly black
Clypeus subtruncated, laterally rounded
Scutellum densely pitted
Prescutellar carinae reach the distal part of scutellum
Area superomedia hexagonal
Postpetiolus laterally straight
Middle field of postpetiolus strongly striped
Basal part of tergite 2 strongly pitted and weakly wrinkled

Additional characters of male

(Figs. 5, 7)

♂: Antennae dorsally black and ventrally reddish, without white ring. Head black; vertex, frontal orbitae near to the toruli and facial orbitae with white colour; sometimes there are two white spots on the basal part of face between the toruli. Thorax black like the female, but sometimes with a white spot on the hind corner of pronotum near to the tegula. Gaster red, petiolus always predominantly black, sometimes

Fig. 1-4: 1. *Platylabops famelicus* (Berthoumieu). ♀. Clypeus. ×80. 2. *Platylabops alpinus* Heinrich. ♀. Clypeus. ×80. 3. *Platylabops famelicus* (Berthoumieu). ♀. Area supero - media. ×100. 4. *Platylabops alpinus* Heinrich. ♀. Area superomedia. ×100.



tergite 7 is black.

Antennae with 40 segments. The following features are more pronounced than in the female: punctuation of body, aspect of gastrocoeli and the stripes of middle field of postpetiolus.

The male (Lectotypus) of this species differs from the male (Allotypus) of *Platylabops alpinus* HEINRICH (Figs. 6, 8) as follows:

P. famelicus (BERTH.)

Vertex sometimes without white spots
Frontal orbitae with white spots
Facial orbitae narrowly white
Subtegmental ridge black
Hind femora black
Petiolus infuscated
Head of rounded profile in frontal view
Tyloids on segments 8-14(15)
Clypeus uniformly convex
Clypeus subtruncated
Clypeus broader than long
Genae microstructured
Mesoscutum with punctuation fine and dense
Prescutellar carinae reach at most the half part of scutellum
Area superomedia subhexagonal
Middle field of postpetiolus longitudinally striped
Basal part of tergite 2 microstructured, with wrinkles
Gastrocoeli with strong keels
Thyridia as broad as the interthyridial space
Tergite 3 broader than long

P. alpinus HEINRICH

Vertex always with white spots
Frontal orbitae without white spots
Facial orbitae broadly white
Subtegmental ridge white
Hind femora red
Petiolus red
Head of elongated profile in frontal view
Tyloids on segments 8-14
Clypeus distally flattened
Clypeus truncated
Clypeus as broad as long
Genae not microstructured
Mesoscutum with pits strong and expanded
Prescutellar carinae reach the distal part of scutellum
Area superomedia hexagonal
Middle field of postpetiolus without stripes
Basal part of tergite 2 not microstructured, with punctuation
Gastrocoeli with weak keels
Thyridia broader than the interthyridial space
Tergite 3 as broad as long

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Fig. 5-8: 5. *Platylabops famelicus* (Berthoumieu). ♂. Postpetiolus. ×100. 6. *Platylabops alpinus* Heinrich. ♂. Postpetiolus. ×100. 7. *Platylabops famelicus* (Berthoumieu). ♂. Basal part of tergite 2. ×80. 8. *Platylabops alpinus* Heinrich. ♂. Basal part of tergite 2. ×80.



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